

The inflorescence consists of two or three flowers coming from a single axil the pedicels sometimes branching. The leaves at this season often have the same reddish tinge which characterizes *A. laevis* and *A. sanguinea*, but the general effect of the shrub, with its snow-white star-shaped flowers, is very different. It is frequently a dense shrub, seldom very tall.

Later the same week I found *A. Bartramiana* in bloom in Barton, Vermont, and still later, May 27, in Brome County, Quebec, rather past its prime. This year I was again much pleased and surprised to find it in bloom on the high sandplains between Ashburnham and Winchendon, Massachusetts, at an elevation of perhaps 1200 feet, on May 21. Crossing the State line, I found it again in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, at about the same elevation, and later that week in Marlow, Lempster and Grantham, along the west side highway of New Hampshire.

It is interesting to know that this species, so often associated with mountains and the northern country, is abundant at moderate elevations so far south as these stations. In summer the leaf is always characteristic. The fruit is somewhat pyriform, one to three fruits on long pedicels ripening at the upper axils. I have usually found it after the middle of July.—CLARENCE H. KNOWLTON, Hingham, Massachusetts.

A FLORA OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.—The results of active collecting by the botanists of Springfield, Massachusetts, during the last half-century have been published¹ by the Springfield Museum of Natural History. The actual drawing together of the material was chiefly in the hands of the late Luman Andrews, who unfortunately died before the work could be put into final form; and the finishing touches were given the manuscript by the experienced student of the flora of the Connecticut Valley, Mr. C. A. Weatherby. The Catalogue is in conventional and, therefore, thoroughly convenient form. It is accompanied by a detailed map and by ten plates, illustrating noteworthy trees. The native flora of Springfield has naturally suffered the fate of indigenous floras about any large city and the

¹ Museum of Natural History, Springfield, Massachusetts, Bulletin No. 3. *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Springfield, Massachusetts.* By Luman Andrews and a Committee of the Springfield Botanical Society. 1924.

number of plants of foreign origin is large, although, by what seems an unfortunate lack of any differentiation in type or in statement, they do not stand apart in the Catalogue from the truly native plants. The latter form the element of greatest interest in the Springfield flora, for upon the broad sand plains east of the densely populated section of the city there are isolated stations of several coastal plain or other southern types: *Chamaecyparis*, *Sagittaria Engelmanniana*, *Panicum verrucosum*, *P. albemarlense*, *Psilocarya scirpoides*, *Fuirena squarrosa*, *Scleria reticularis*, *Orontium aquaticum*, *Xyris flexuosa*, *Utricularia resupinata*, etc. It is certainly to be hoped that land values in Springfield will not become so great as to crowd out these really interesting species of the sand plains and pond-margins. However, should that dreaded result of urban development eventually follow we have the satisfaction of knowing that specimens of all the plants listed in the Catalogue are preserved in the herbaria either of the Museum of Natural History at Springfield or of the New England Botanical Club at Cambridge. For its care in thus preserving and in putting on record the known flora of the region the Springfield Museum is to be heartily commended.—M. L. F.

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